

OUTLINE OF LECTURES

UPON

EARTH AND MAN

BY

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BY

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OUTLINE OF LECTURES

ON

EARTH AND MAN

I. THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY.

1. Relations to other sciences.
2. Limits between History and Physical Geography.
3. Effect of advances in knowledge in modern times.
4. History of man's distribution.
5. Why it becomes one of the problems of Physical Geography.
6. Attempts to explain a connection between the earth and man.
7. History and Geography contrasted.
8. What is a Philosophy of History.
 - a) Kant.
 - b) Fichte.
 - c) Hegel.
9. Universal History—criticised.
10. True content of History and Geography.
11. The field of Physical Geography.
12. The three spheres of existence.
13. Man's position in nature.
14. Human standpoint in the study of geography.
15. True definition of geography.

II. THE INFLUENCE OF NATURE UPON MANKIND.

1. Question not a mere geographical problem.
2. Idea of connection first advanced by philosophers.
3. Montesquieu's position.
4. Ritter's views.
5. Our dependence upon our surroundings.
6. Course of history only guided along *general lines* by physical laws.
7. Physiological and Psychological character of these causes.
8. Effects of confined or open regions.
9. Four classes of natural effects.
10. Influence of nature upon man discussed.
11. Objections to these methods of study.
12. Objections answered.
13. Is man the "product" of the soil.
14. What should be the relations of man and his environment?
15. Bearings upon the question of heredity.
16. Double types in a nation.
17. Will man ever free himself from the bond of nature.

III. STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL GLOBE.

1. Physical Geography and Geology compared.
2. Three geographical elements—
 - a) Land.
 - b) Water.
 - c) Atmosphere.
3. Arrangement of land masses.
4. Historical development of the subject.
 - a) Bacon.
 - b) Forster.
 - c) Humboldt.
 - d) Steffens.
 - e) Ritter.

5. Eastern and western hemispheres.
6. Irregularities of continental outlines.
7. Continental Radii.
8. Zone of fracture.
9. Terrestrial contrasts.
 - a) Land and land.
 - b) Land and water.
 - c) By zone of fracture.

IV. THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERS OF THE EARTH.

- A. Form of the globe.
- B. Extent of land masses.
- C. Volumes of continents.
- D. Relief forms.
 - I. Mass elevations.
 1. Plains.
 2. Plateaus.
 - II. Linear elevations.

Mountains.

 1. By folding.
 2. By fracture.
 - III. Depressions.
 1. Massive.
 2. Linear.

V. INTERNAL CONDITION OF THE EARTH.

- A. General problem.
 - I. Liquid Theory.
 - II. Solid Theory.
 - III. Fisher's Theory.
- B. Further considerations.
- C. Effects upon formation of earth's crust.

VI. THE POSITION AND FORMS OF THE ABODE OF MAN.

- A. Continents.
 1. Races and continents.
 2. Continental Radii.

3. Effects of proximity of Continental masses.
 4. Effect of distances from a center.
 5. Other physical features producing the same result.
- B. Islands.
1. Character of islands.
 2. Their favorable position.
- C. Peninsulas.
1. Degree and character of separation.
 2. These characters assumed by portions of the continents.
- D. Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
1. Contrasts.
 2. Effect of isolation in the Southern continents.
 3. This effect reduced in modern times.
- E. Results produced by these conditions.
1. Man's movements aided or hindered.
 2. Reasons for man's movements.
 3. Illustrations from ancient history.
- F. Causes and limits of these expansions of the human race.
1. Effects of plains and valleys contrasted.
 2. Reasons for a boundary.
 3. Abode of man geographically conditioned.
 4. Political boundaries.

	Surface to Boundary.	Boundary to Sea Line.
Switzerland	3.3-1	—
Austria	12.5-1	3.8-1
Belgium	3.1-1	19.0-1
France	18.7-1	1.8-1
Greece	40.0-1	1.0-9
Scandinavia	111.0-1	4.3-1
United States	66.0-1	2.3-1

5. The *historical side* of a nation.

VII. THE ABODE OF MAN.

- A. Gradual development of the idea of a boundary.
1. Boundaries of early times.

2. First settlements—rivers.
3. Dependence upon the character of the soil.
4. Formation of villages.
 - a) Nearness to water.
 - b) Protection.
5. True for individual houses.
6. Reasons for the formation of villages.
7. Concentric arrangement of cities.
8. Importance of the periphery in some countries.

B. Spacial relations which control man's activity.

1. Movements dependent upon space.
2. Effect of large domain upon growth.
3. Influence of space upon historic events.
4. Effect upon equilibrium of power.

	1000 sq. miles.	Inhabitants— millions.
Russia	5420.	76.
Austria	624.	38.
Germany	540.	42.
France	528.	37.
England	315.	35.
Italy	296.	28.

5. Development of the *continental type* of nation.

C. A "science of distances" needed.

1. In the expansion of commerce.
2. This is the only point of view.
3. Example from commercial development of Europe.

VIII. THE LAWS OF RELIEF.

A. General considerations.

B. Laws of Relief.

1. Typical continental structure.
2. Position of the main axis.
3. Direction of the elevations.
4. Contrasting plans of old and new world.
5. Position of maximum altitudes.
6. Maximum altitudes in the tropics.

7. Each continent has a predominant relief form.

8. Summary.

C. Examples showing effects produced.

IX. RELIEF FORMS OF THE EARTH AND THEIR EFFECTS.

A. Plains, plateaus and mountains.

1. Relief and surface forms contrasted.
2. Plains.
3. Mountains.
4. Contrasting mountain systems.
5. Importance of ridges.
6. Effect of wooded districts.
7. Contrasts of mountain and valley life.
8. Precipitous forms of relief.
9. Effect of complicated relief forms.
10. Does nature or man fix these limitations?
11. Influence upon people within such boundaries.
12. Process of individualization and differentiation.
13. Effect of mountain ranges upon state formation.
14. Effect of a plateau between nations.
15. Weakness of mountain boundaries.
16. Beneficial effects of mountain regions.
17. Historical influence of plateaus.

B. Steppes and Deserts.

1. Contrast of river plains with steppes.
2. Boundaries in the steppes.
3. Oceans and the steppes compared.
4. Character of the inhabitants of steppes.
5. Limitations placed upon them.
6. Deserts as boundaries.

X. PHYSICAL CHARACTERS OF THE SEA SHORE.

1. Datum line.
2. Abyssal, continental and transitional areas.

3. Sea level.
4. Activity on upper margin of transitional areas.
5. Negative and positive movements of the earth's crust.
6. Marks of negative movements.
7. Marks of positive improvements.
8. Causes of these movements.

XI. TEMPERATURE OF THE OCEANS.

1. Surface temperatures.
2. Deep sea temperatures.
3. General laws of distribution.
4. Modifications of these laws.
5. Currents in general.
6. Gulf stream as typical example.
 - a) Velocity.
 - b) Changes in temperature.
 - c) Modifications of course.
7. Causes of oceanic currents.
 - a) Thermic causes.
 - b) Frictional theory.
 - c) Secondary causes.
8. Effects produced by currents.
9. Depths of the oceans.

XII. HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE WATERS OF THE GLOBE.

- A. The transitional region.
 1. Coasts and their functions.
 2. Coast line compared with area.
 3. Effect of indentations.
 4. Theories critically examined.
 5. True influence of the sea.
 6. Different characters of coasts.
 7. Comparative sizes of members.
 8. Effects produced by them.
 9. Favorable influence of combinations.
 10. Results produced.

11. Historic influence of people inhabiting such regions.
 12. Disadvantages of such regions.
 13. Effects upon movements of races.
 14. The problem involved.
 15. Effect of physical changes.
- B. The fluid element.
1. The waters.
 2. Size of bodies of waters.
 3. Abodes upon the waters.
 4. Oceanic bodies of water.
 5. Size of oceanic bodies of water.
 6. Ocean currents.
 7. Meriterranean seas.
 8. Lakes.
- C. Rivers.
1. Contrasted with the ocean.
 2. Rivers as part of a water system.
 3. Compared with indentations.
 4. Importance to commerce.
 5. Influence reinforced by railroads.
 6. Construction of new channels.
 7. Indicate position for roads.
 8. Influence upon historical movements.
 9. Variant culture forms in the same valley.
 10. Influence upon national forms.
 11. Associating influence of rivers.
 12. Effect of a river in a desert region.
 13. Rivers as boundaries.
 14. Historical importance of rivers.
 15. Islands in rivers.
 16. Land nearly surrounded by rivers.
 17. Marshes.
 18. The two portions of a river.
 19. Their historical importance.

XIII. THE ATMOSPHERE.

1. Composition of the air.
2. Physical properties.
3. Height of atmosphere.
4. Its measurement.

XIV. CLIMATE.

1. Source of heat.
2. Results of rotation of earth.
3. Results of revolution around the sun.
4. Physical and astronomical climate contrasted.
5. Study of map of isothermal lines.
6. Continental and oceanic climate.

XV. THE WINDS.

1. General direction of air currents.
2. The three great wind regions.
 - a) Tropical.
 - b) Temperate.
 - c) Polar.
3. The periodical winds.
 - a) Monsoons.
 - b) Land and sea breezes.
 - c) Local land winds.
4. Storms.
5. Cyclonic movements of the air.

XVI. CLIMATIC INFLUENCES UPON MANKIND.

1. Importance of the air.
2. Faulty applications.
3. Effects upon man and all life compared.
4. Fundamental factor.
5. Climatic conditions.
6. Influence of various climates.
7. Capacity for acclimatization.
8. Characteristics of tropical climate.
9. Cold climates.
10. Effect of altitude upon climate.

11. Influence upon inhabitants.
12. Contrasts produced.
13. Historical influence.
14. Difference in character produced.
15. Effect of length of season.
16. Cultural zones.
17. The temperate zone, the true zone of culture.
18. Climate and wealth.
19. Climate and earliest civilization.

XVII. EFFECTS OF PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE UPON MAN.

A. Vegetable life.

1. Influence of variety of life upon the individual.
2. Effects of unity in the plan of nature.
3. Effect of "massive" forms of life.
4. The character of the soil.
5. Influence of forests.
6. The gifts of nature.
7. Richness of tropical life.
8. Influence of a cold climate.
9. Effect of natural stimuli.
10. First steps in culture.
11. Domestication of animals.
12. Distribution of plants and animals.
13. The land as the main source of supply.
14. Capacity for transplantation.
15. Climatic contrasts.
16. Does nature determine the capacity for culture in a given region?
17. Effect of acclimatization.

B. Animal Life in Particular.

1. Concurrent phenomena.
2. Enemies among the higher animals.
3. Effects of resisting their attacks.

